New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1749 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Confirmation of the News of Lockridge's Retreat.

Fresh Arrests in Possession of the Costa Ricans.

GEN. WALKER'S POSITION AT RIVAS.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Soldiers of the Pacific Express Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, April 27.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived here from California, with dates to the 8th inst.

Nothing of importance was doing. The Pacific Express Company was still.

The *Empire City* brings 100 of Lockridge's men, and 70 others, passengers among them, Generals WHEAT and Sumner, who go to New-York on the *Illinois*.

Col. Lockridge's retreat is confirmed.

The Costa Ricans have taken possession of Punta Arenas for the Transit Route, with a great amount of transportation and six pieces of artillery.

Col. Lockridge's men were taken to Aspinwall by Costa Rican vessels.

The *J. L. Stephens* brings no further intelligence from Gen. WALKER. Private dispatches received from Aspinwall state that his position at RIVAS is impregnable, and that he was likely to hold out for months.

Gen. WALKER'S brother died on the *Empire City*, on the 26th inst.

The Transit route is open to the Pacific.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Steps Before the Naval Court of Inquiry—Retirement of Comptroller Whittlesey—The Nebraska Governorship, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 27.

The Navy Department will furnish to all officers applying for redress to the Naval Courts of Inquiry, copies of all the charges on file against them.

Comptroller WHITTLESEY will retire this week from the Vice Comptrollership of the Treasury. He intended to make an award in the Ramsay and Cornick case before resigning, but has dropped the case in consequence of the interposition of the Attorney-General, whose action he deeply aggrieved. He pronounces it an unjustifiable and unprecedented interference.

Lord NAPIER's speech is much relished here by all parties, and not one of the Administration.

GOVERNOR CUMMING, of New-York, has the best chance for the Nebraska Governorship. Col. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, will not take it. The appointment is to be made immediately.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 27.

The Administration has taken a rest in the matter of the appointments. Owing to the consideration of the current business of the Departments, the Cabinet meetings are not so frequent as heretofore.

The Treasury Department has published regulations concerning the amount of taxation of all kinds in each State, and the sums necessary for the maintenance of the Government of the principal cities.

The Treasury Department will furnish to all applicants copies of the charges on file against them.

The Commissioners appointed to examine Pasquier Conrad & Co. to be published—The Garay and Slaco Grants.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25, 1857.

The views which you have taken of the interesting and important Tehuantepec question are correct. This Government must acquire from Mexico a clear, explicit, and unincumbered right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and, of course, the right of the navigation of the Coatzacoalcos. This right must be acquired directly and unequivocally to the United States Government, and not indirectly through any private company or contested grant, claimed by American citizens or foreign subjects.

But it is affirmed that, by this course, the Government would trample upon private rights. The plain answer is, that this Government may acquire the right which it may want, subject to any equitable claims which private citizens may have in regard to it. Any treaty which may be made with the United States for the transit stipulates for the payment of their claims to a certain and liberal amount. Whether, in the other hand, may insist, as she has sometimes done, that if those parties see or should be aggrieved by her action, they must seek their remedy before her judicial tribunals, and that these awards shall be the manners of the sum to be paid to the claimants.

These may be the views of some of the members of the present and past Administrations on the subject. But your other modes of proceeding have been adopted. The Garay Company show their original grant under Mr. WINDSOR MANTLE as valid still against Mexico, and also produce a Mexican decree confirming to Mr. FALCONER the entire interest of the grant made to the Slaco or mixed Company, and subsequently to the Slaco to Mr. HARGOUS.

The United States Government is urged by the Hargous party to say to Mexico "you must permit Mr. HARGOUS and his co-grantees, under the Garay grant, to proceed with the execution of the Tehuantepec Railroad and, under the terms of that grant.

If this be not done, the United States Government may, by negotiations with Mexico, obtain a direct grant, or may purchase the franchises of the Hargous grant, with the assent of Mexico. In either case, the Hargous Company claim an indemnity to the present amount of five millions.

The proposition of the Slaco or mixed Company to the Government, is to give them a liberal contract for conveyance of the United States mail across the Tehuantepec Isthmus, and thus render operative the 6th article of the Gadsden Treaty, which gives the United States the right to protect the interests of American citizens and of the Government upon the transit.

All the terms of the Slaco grant expressly stipulate that it shall not be transferred to any foreign Government, as will be necessary for this Government, if it should wish to purchase this Slaco grant, to obtain the consent of the Government of Mexico as well as of the Company.

If the Government purchases the privileges of either company, they will take that grant which is the most liberal, and the more limited—that is—the Garay grant, and perhaps require that Company to buy off every claim which may be left to the Slaco Company.

The Garay grant embraces a number of sixty miles of territory on either side of the railroad, and the right to colonize the same. It was their calculation in making that grant as valuable to the United States.

The Administration has, as yet, come to but one conclusion on the subject—to wit, that they must secure the right of way across Tehuantepec for the United States. Whether to do it through the indirect ownership of these two companies, or by direct cession from Mexico, is the question.

The late Administration leaned in favor of the Hargous plan.

The Slaco Company deny the validity of the mortgage and assignment of the same to HARGOUS, and insist that these parties must look to the judicial tribunals of Mexico for relief. They ask for the support of their Government through a mail contract.

But the personal difficulties existing between the members of the Slaco Company will certainly prevent their ever proceeding with their work, though the Mexican Government is desirous that they should do so. In case another company, however, would purchase in the stock, and if the railroad be not begun before next February, they forfeit the grant entirely.

X. Y. Z.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 27, 1857.

Ex-Secretary of State, Mr. MARCY, takes a great interest in the measures which are in progress of arrangement by the Administration, to establish the most felicitous means of communication between the Eastern portion of the Union and its Pacific Coast. In view of the probable annexation, before any great lapse of time, of Sonora and Lower California, this is becoming every day more important, especially as the relations which Great Britain has established with the Central American States, may be turned, at any moment, to our disadvantage. The opinion of Mr. MARCY is said to be, that the utmost sagacity, moderation and activity will be requisite, to make such an arrangement that the Tehuantepec right of way may be secured, on terms that it will be suitable for us to accept, and which will require no subsequent modifications; but he none the less judges that it ought to be done and speedily. It appears, therefore, that the course which Mr. CASS is understood to have resolved on is likely to meet with approval from every quarter, and to be regarded as the inauguration of a national measure of the highest importance.

The speech of Mr. STANTON, on his arrival in Kansas, is variously interpreted here. Ultra men of both sides take ground that it is the first avowal of a Pro-Slavery Platform, by the Walker Administration, and that it forebodes the encouragement by the new Governor, of the adoption of slavery as a State institution. Others, more moderate, have come to an entirely opposite conclusion, and maintain that as the "shadows before" are of an exclusively Free State complexion, no pains have been thought necessary to conciliate the Anti-Slavery Party, while the utmost verge of courtesy is approached in dealing with adversaries, who are so soon to be finally and forever worsted. The emphatic declarations of Gov. WALKER, before leaving the Capital, are quoted, iterated and reiterated that Kansas, in his opinion, was decidedly destined to become a Free and not a Slave State; that, while he should make it a "point of honor" to see that the will of the majority of the people was carried into effect, he had no doubt that the popular voice would exclude bondage from the Territory. Whichever opinion may be correct, Gov. WALKER ought not, in any case to be held responsible for any other acts and deeds than his own. The *Herald* stated, some time ago, that Mr. WALKER had sent out a message by the hands of Mr. STANTON, declaratory of his future policy. This was apocryphal. Excepting the short letter, which was published a month since, Mr. WALKER has given nothing to the public since his appointment.

The statement in some of your papers that the recent opposition to Mayor WOOD is interpreted here as *identical with hostility to Mr. SOULÉ is untrue.* Mr. CROSWELL is in Washington, and has sought to promulgate the same opinion, but he has not been successful. It is, on the contrary, well understood that not only Mr. FOWLER, but also the new Surveyor, Mr. HALL, and Messrs. SANDERS, SICKLES, HASKIN, COCHRANE, &c., &c., who have sought to restore Democratic unity at Tammany Hall, and a reform in the organization of the party, are desirous of corresponding, in detail, with all of the wishes of Mr. SOULÉ, as far as is consistent with the duties of their respective positions. The peculiar relation which was manufactured for Mr. SOULÉ, while he was in Washington, by a few busy-bodies, and the position it placed him in towards your Mayor, rendered it obligatory upon him to suffer his name to be used, up to a certain point, in favor of City Hall influence. That period has forever gone by. The questions of the Sachemship and of the General Committee are settled, and Mr. SOULÉ is believed to have no other wish than to acquiesce in the will of the majority, and to act, as he has always done, for the general good of the party. The effort which is being made to represent him as a tool of Mr. WOOD, and as dissociated from his colleagues, is equally slanderous to himself and to them. Letters have been received here which show that the failure of the conspiracy to perpetuate the "one man" tyranny at Tammany Hall is a subject of perhaps more hearty congratulation to Mr. SOULÉ, himself than to any other person interested. It is certain that all those who have been portrayed as his enemies in your City are precisely those upon whose alliance and aid he now counts for support during the trials of the coming four years.

G. B.

From St. Louis.

MISSOURI POLITICS—THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEW-MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 27.

JAMES S. ROLLINS, recently recommended for Governor by the American Convention, announces himself a candidate for that office in opposition to the candidate of the National Democracy.

Governor JACKSON has fixed the 3d of August for the election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. POLK.

The election for Judges of the Supreme and other Courts is fixed for the first Monday in August.

A file of the Santa Fé *Gazette* for March is received.

A portion of the remains of the Indian Agent, DODGE, had been found, and interred at Fort Defiance.

Capt. GIBBS had been severely wounded in an engagement with the Indians.

Gov. MERRIWEATHER had gone on a visit to Navajos and Pueblos.

Indian depredations had been frequent and extensive and numbers of them had been overtaken and killed by the troops.

Major FRY arrived at Alburquerque with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Department.

A Forged Check Sent to Rev. Mr. Kalloch.

BOSTON, Monday, April 27.

A check for $2,000, purporting to have come from Dr. JAYNE, of Philadelphia, was received by Rev. Mr. KALLOCH a day or two ago, but, on inquiry, it turns out to be a forgery.

[It is stated that the check mentioned in the above dispatch was cashed by a gentleman in this City, before it was known to be a forgery.]

Battle Between the Indians and Volunteers.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 27.

The latest intelligence from the scene of the Indian troubles in Minnesota, is to the effect that on the 12th inst. a battle was fought at Walsanwan River, thirty miles above Mankato, between the Indians and the St. Peter volunteers, under command of General DODD. Twelve Indians were killed and several wounded. The volunteers did not lose a man.

Defaulter Absconded.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 27.

CHARLES VOSBURG, collector for the Cincinnat and Louisville Mail Boat Company, has absconded. He was $2,000 in arrears of his collections.

Steamboat Collision on the Ohio.

SINKING OF THE JULIA DEAN—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Monday, April 27.

Yesterday, as the steamer *Rainbow* was ascending the Ohio, when opposite Aline Island she came in collision with the steamer *Julia Dean*, bound to the Wabash River. The *Dean* struck the *Rainbow* on the starboard side, breaking a hole in her hull, and sinking herself immediately. Five or six persons were drowned—four of them deck-hands. The *Dean's* cargo is a total loss, but is insured. There was no insurance on the boat. The *Rainbow* received very little damage.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

TEXAS, Monday, April 27.

The boiler of the steam planing mill of Messrs. RAYMOND & HAVELWAY, of this city, exploded this morning, and severely injured five persons, one of whom has since died, and two others are not expected to recover. The building was almost entirely demolished.

Mails By the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 27.

The New-Orleans mails of Monday and Tuesday last have been received.

The Abingdon (Va.) *Democrat* says that during the week preceding Tuesday last there fell daily in Washington County, Virginia, a heavy rain, amounting to some inches in depth. Vegetation was luxuriant throughout the Southwest part of the State, and many cattle were dying.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Monday, April 27.

The officers of the New-York State Temperance Society have issued a call for the semi-annual meeting of the Society at Albany on the 11th of June.

STATE POLITICS.

The Printing Contract—Know-Nothing Trouble.

ALBANY, Friday, April 24, 1857.

Certain legal proceedings growing out of the failure of THOMAS & LAIDLAW, of Buffalo, have disclosed the fact that one-half of the contract for executing the Legislative printing for two years from the first of January last, is owned by J. C. DANN, the President of the State Council of Know-Nothings, and DENNIS BOWEN, a conspicuous member of the Order. DANN is cashier of one of the Buffalo banks, and BOWEN is a lawyer of fair standing, having received his legal education in the office of that noted firm FILLMORE, HALL & HAVEN. The revelation of their connection with the contract has excited considerable speculation in political circles here. There are two versions of the circumstances under which they became interested in the enterprise. I cannot at present ascertain the truth of the case. One story is, that they were large creditors of the bankrupt firm, who, you will recollect, were the proprietors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, Mr. FILLMORE'S home organ, and when the affairs of the concern approached a crisis, THOMAS & LAIDLAW, they being the nominal contractors, assigned to DANN & BOWEN their remaining half of the contract; the other half having been previously disposed of, in order to secure D. & B. from loss. Possibly this may have been the case; but the proprietary interest in this half is now vested absolutely in them.

The other story is, that DANN and BOWEN were originally parties to the contract, made so at their own request, through the influence of the Know-Nothing State Officers, with a view to reimburse the money which these patriotic "Americans" had expended in the scheme to elect MILLARD FILLMORE President of the United States. This is the more probable representation of the facts. The contract was a purely Know-Nothing affair at the outset. THOMAS & LAIDLAW, who had already become swamped, chiefly by identifying themselves with the project to elect FILLMORE, made an ambiguous, juggling sort of bid, for the printing, which the State officers accepted, after two or three competitors had been bought off or ruled out. The scheme was well conceived. The *State*-wise people were interested in it, to the extent of one-fourth, and it comprehended a plan for bringing one of the State officers into the editorial department of that paper, at a high salary. Every thing was going on swimmingly—all concerned in it were prospectively growing rich—the State was to be fleeced, as usual, and Know-Nothingism was blatant with joy; when it occurred to one of the persons interested that the profits of the contract might not come up to their expectations, if a Republican Legislature should see it to cut the printing down to a low, economical point—a proceeding not at all improbable, with some of the most odious Know-Nothings in the State doing the printing under a bargain tainted with foul suspicion. So they sold out one-half the contract to an estimable gentleman of this city, who came near being seriously damaged by being found in bad company. How the *Statesman* concern were satisfied, I am unable to say; but the prevalent opinion is, that they were bought off BOWEN & DANN.

If THOMAS & LAIDLAW could have been kept upon their legs a year longer, the interest of DANN & BOWEN in the contract would not have been known, and the statement made in the Legislature that a Democrat of this city held the whole of it by assignment from the Buffalo firm, might have been accepted as true. But this disclosure puts a new face upon the whole transaction. While it uncovers a deep-laid Know-Nothing intrigue—for DANN'S election as President of the State Council, which is now moving to perpetuate and extend this organization, was included in the scheme—it will necessitate a scrutiny into the affair by the Legislature next Winter; and those who are familiar with the manner in which some of the business of the State has been performed, will not need to be told that this scrutiny must be so extended as to embrace the selection of the depositories for the Canal tolls, the appointment of Canal Officers, the allowance of contractors' accounts, and various incidental matters, in which outsiders have boasted of making large sums of money, that could not have been honestly earned.

The present State Officers will then be in private life, it is true; but it was decided in the case of J. C. MATHER that a public officer was liable to impeachment after his term of service had expired.

Appointment of Major Ben McCulloch as Governor of Utah—A Northern Man to be Governor of Nebraska.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 26.

The delay in the appointment of a Governor for the Territory of Utah has been occasioned by the difficulty of finding a suitable man who would accept the post. It has been offered to and declined by several gentlemen. Before Major BEN. MCCULLOCH accepted the post of Marshalship of Texas he had been consulted by some of his friends upon the subject of this Governorship. It was thought that as a man of character, courage, address and humanity he would be able to meet and master all the difficulties of the situation. He then expressed a willingness to accept the office if he should be appointed. But Senator RUSK and others, who were deeply impressed with the importance of securing the services of Major MCCULLOCH in the construction of the wagon road from El Paso to Fort Yuma, could not spare him for service in Utah. But it now appears from a paragraph in the Union that the Government is obliged to resort to Major MCCULLOCH as the most suitable man for the place, whose service they can command.

It is probable, therefore, that the "Saints" will soon be provided with a "Gentile" as their Governor, instead of their "Prophet, Priest and King." BRIGHAM YOUNG cannot be stripped of his priesthood, nor of his gifts for prophecy, by the secular authorities, but his political and military rule will be modified by its subjugation to the authority of Governor MCCULLOCH and General HARNEY. That a conflict will take place between the United States authorities and the Mormons is not improbable.

It is decided to remove Gov. IZARD, of Nebraska. His removal has been delayed by the charges preferred against him, and the propriety of affording him an opportunity to refute them. But all charges affecting his moral character have been withdrawn, and he will be superseded in a few days. It has been stated that a Southern man, as heretofore, would be selected as Governor of this Territory. But inasmuch as Southern men have been appointed to Kansas, and as a Southern man will be selected for Utah, it is believed that a Governor for Nebraska will be taken from the North.

Another Heiress Elopement.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times.

The citizens of Xenia (Ohio) have been greatly agitated by a very strange case of elopement that has turned up in their midst, during the present week. The parties are a Miss SALLIE MARTIN, aged seventeen years, and a man named BOYD, of rather doubtful repute, and of bad associations. Miss MARTIN is the daughter of the late Dr. MARTIN, of Xenia, and is worth in her own right $70,000. She has been of late under the care of two maiden aunts, who have raised her in total seclusion from company. Miss SALLIE became acquainted with BOYD about a month since, and, notwithstanding the vigilance of her guardians, managed to have stolen interviews with him at certain intervals.

On Tuesday morning last it was discovered that the young lady and her lover had fled. The entire community was thrown into excitement, and arrangements were made to pursue the fugitives, and, if possible, bring BOYD to justice. It was ascertained that they had taken the night train to Springfield, and passed the night at the Worden House, in that city. The pursuers then left for Urbana, for which place BOYD and his victim had departed. Here they were again too late, as BOYD, after making an attempt to procure a marriage license, had hurried on to some other point. In his application to the proper authorities at Urbana, BOYD swore to the young lady's age as being eighteen years, but being rather closely questioned by the Judge became frightened at the consequences of a charge of perjury to which he had himself given, and, starting to the Woman, left the office in a hurry.

The citizens of Xenia have made the matter a community affair, and should BOYD ever be found in their midst, they will do him promptly it some way or other.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Young Men's Christian Association—Members Resigned.

The Young Men's Christian Association met last night at the University Chapel. Mr. SELDEN, Vice President, in the Chair.

A chapter was read from the Scriptures by Mr. FARNHAM, and prayer was offered by Mr. GARDNER BRADFORD. Immediately after the devotional exercises a paper was read by the Secretary as follows:

RESIGNATION OF GENTLEMEN.

Wednesday, April 22, 1857.

CHARLES SELDEN, Esq., Acting President, &c.—DEAR SIR: Please withdraw our names from the records of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, and oblige. Yours truly,

Gardiner Spring,	George Potts,
Joseph McElroy,	James W. Alexander,
Thomas DeWitt,	M. S. Hutton,
Chas. K. Imbrie,	John Knox,
William Adams,	Wm. E. Crosby,
C. T. Bedell,	Isaac Ferris,
Talbert W. Chambers,	Edward Lathrop.

RESIGNATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN MEMBERS.

SATURDAY, April 18, 1857.

CHARLES SELDEN, Esq., Acting President, &c.

Dear Sir: Permit us, the undersigned, to tender through you, to the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, our resignations as members of the same, believing that the Association has departed from the objects which originally brought us together."

In taking this step we are not to be understood as expressing any opinion upon the subjects which have recently agitated the Association, representing, as we do, every shade of opinion upon those subjects.

Yours very respectfully,

Howard Crosby,	E. F. Carpenter,	Gardner A. Butler,
Herman Wilde,	Geo. C. Collard,	H. M. Butler,
Henry Dodge, Jr.,	Dent Dunham,	Dwight Baker,
John E. Parsons,	Valentine Wills,	J. M. McLaren,
C. B. Farnsworth,	Prest. M. Gow,	T. C. M. Paton,
C. A. Davison,	I. H. Clearman,	Benj. Lord,
Morris K. Jesup,	Edm'd J. Wade,	C. W. May, Jr.,
Theo. B. Bronson,	L. L. & S. Clearman,	Winthrop Atwill,
Elliott F. Shepard,	S. Milliken, Jr.,	Chas. O. Morris,
Avery Bill, Jr.,	R. J. Brown,	George Jewesson,
Rich'd A. Dorman,	T. A. Brouwer,	I. E. Seavens,
Frederick Foster,	H. N. Berry,	A. W. Murray,
Peter Carter,	R. C. Scollay,	Ab. Bussing,
J. R. Lockwood,	A. D. F. Randolph,	John Crerar,
John M. Scott,	Jos. H. Burton,	Jos. Hoxie,
D. W. Geer,	J. J. Griffin,	T. B. Carrington,
Robt. H. Boyd,	John Kennedy,	Edwin Wayte,
J. F. Travis,	Chas. P. Little,	Henry S. Wagner,
W. A. Marten,	Thos. M. Moore,	Benj. Salter, Jr.,
F. Hastings Grant,	Edward Anthony,	W. R. Moore,
Wm. Henderson,	H. O. Pinnes, (c.m.)	S. G. Goodrich, 2d.
R. M. D. Sweet,	David Magie, Jr.,	C. H. Luddington,
G. W. VanBoskerck,	O. P. Woodford,	James H. Sahler,
S. B. S. Jesup,	Henry Olmsted,	E. Margratt, Jr.,
Jos. Callender,	Jos. D. Wickham,	John M. Bruce,
Wm. H. Parsons,	F. F. Smith,	J. W. Parson, Jr.,
A. A. Raven,	S. B. Brownell,	R. Conover, Jr.,
B. L. Amerman,	M. Constant,	Geo. Lynes,
Edgar Straus,	Edward Arden,	Alex. White,
Geo. Bayne,	Wallace Dunbar,	Jas. Bayley,
S. D. Vanderbeyd'n,	C. M. Clapp,	P. T. D. Hardcastle,
J. D. Du Bois,	C. W. Joslyn,	J. B. Vermeule,
Wm. M. Adams,	Ira T. Richards,	L. G. Bayles,
F. T. Luquer,	Wm. G. Heath,	Henry W. Smith,
David Slater,	Samuel Colgate,	James L. Hastie,
Wm. Wemyss,	W. C. Church,	H. S. Brown,
J. T. Terry,	D. Willis James,	J. R. Gibson, Jr.,
C. M. Freeman,	S. B. Wales,	H. C. Stebbins,
Wm. Allen,	Jos. Arentzius,	S. D. Brown,
J. S. Petrie, H. M. R.	P. C. Pillard,	Justin Pillard,
John P. Crosby,	C. W. Darling,	F. Z. Demarest,
F. Barrit,	Wm. H. Hallock,	Edw. S. Brown,
Jos. R. Skidmore,	A. A. Cooper,	Henry Ide,
Wm. L. Skidmore,	R. C. Wilcox,	John S. Johnson,
J. M. Morrison,	M. Van Schaack,	E. C. Chapin,
Wm. N. Felt,	Jos. Grandon,	Robert Halsted,
Edward Schell,	Benj. V. Clapp,	John Sloane,
Horace Holden,	Chas. Ely,	Peter Lorillard,
Thos. L. Scovill,	J. W. Graydon,	R. S. Halsted,
T. A. Wilmont,	Wm. F. Lee,	G. G. Halsted,
H. J. Baker,	Chas. H. Scott,	John E. Weed,
Edw. F. Gilbert,	Wm. H. Scott,	G. A. Wetmore,
Edw. Minney,	Thos. S. Adams,	H. Hoffman,
Jas. Gilbert,	Jos. Dunn,	Jas. Brewer,
A. E. Smith,	Jos. Dunn,	Jas. Brewer,

Mr. HUBBARD moved "That the Association most cordially accept the resignations just tendered, and do hereby recommend the brethren thus separating themselves to the mercy of God through Jesus Christ." [Hisses.] There was no second. The Secretary, Mr. MARSHALL, proposed that the resignations be indefinitely tabled. Lost.

The motion was renewed to table the subject for one month. Carried.

The next subject in order was the proposal of 93 new members. Under the rules their election cannot take place until the next regular meeting.

The Essay of the evening was then read by AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, Esq.—Subject: *Christianity, theoretical and practical.* The matter was discussed briefly but vigorously.

The resignation of so large a number of active members and of prominent clergymen was not wholly unexpected, as may be seen from the following, which, though marked confidential, was quite generally circulated yesterday.

[*Confidential.*]

No. 189 PEARL-STREET, Friday, April 24, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Try and be at the meeting of the "Young Men's Christian Association," Monday evening, (27th inst.,) with at least one new member to propose. The opposition seem determined to "crush out" the Association, if possible.

We can and must match name for name, as they expect to announce one hundred resignations. If we do our duty, their designs are easily frustrated, and the truth triumphs. "A word to the wise is all sufficient."

"Little drops of water—
Little grains of sand, &c."

If you cannot be present, send me the names (if you secure any) before Monday, 4 o'clock P. M., to my office; or after that to No. 32 Waverley-place.

Yours truly,
GEORGE P. EDGAR.

The due ($3) must accompany the names.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year, nominated last evening:

President—ROBERT BLISS.
Vice-President—CHARLES BRADNER.
Corresponding Secretary—RICH'D C. MCCORMICK, Jr.
Treasurer—E. S. BROWN, and 15 Directors.

Mulberry-street Church.

The congregation assembling in Mulberry-street Methodist Episcopal Church, being about to migrate to a more commodious location up town, last Sabbath was devoted to farewell reminiscences. The floor of the building was moderately filled, the gallery was nearly empty. After the usual preliminary exercises, Rev. Dr. BANGS sketched the early history of the building. Bishop JANES next addressed the assembly. He cited many marked instances of conversion occurring during his pastorate over that church, and expressed, in endearing language, his warm sympathy with their future interests. He hoped that the amount might only be appreciable in eternity of the moral good directly as well as indirectly attributable to their Christian activity. He spoke of himself, regretting, from motives of delicacy, that it was unavoidable. This was the last congregation over which he had exercised the pastoral charge.

Rev. E. L. JANES (brother of the Bishop) was the next speaker. He alluded in brief and affectionate terms to his connection with the church as pastor, from 1845 to 1847, when, said he, "by Episcopal authority, or more correctly, by ecclesiastical law," his connection with them terminated. He spoke of many scenes yet upon his memory, alluding to the deathbeds of MARY A. LYON, JULIA M. DIGHTMAN, and ANNA MARIA POLHEMUS, as of memorable interest.

Rev. Mr. CARADINE, the present pastor, then detailed some financial statements. In 1856 the number of church members was 196, the collections amounting to $61. In 1846 the members were 277, and there had been a corresponding increase in subscriptions. In 1856 the contributions to the Missionary cause had been $3,000; to the Bible Society, $200; Tract Society, $1,041; Sunday School Union, $1,114; Superannuated Preachers' fund, $200—total, $4,625; while in 1857 they had contributed $1,000 to Missions, $3,055 to the Bible Society; $1,307 to the Tract Society; $200 to Schools, and $200 to the Superannuated Preachers' fund, making a total of $5,314, or an increase of $600 upon the previous year. This would show that, with the separation of the up-town Johnstown people, they had increased their collections. The liberality and progress in giving, had increased faster than the ratio as to members. He signed these as the increase in the spirituality and benevolence of the church. The records show that 460 had been received on probation during the period of their history. Other statistics could show this, and some a smaller number. The Mulberry-street Church was not yet ready to say its mission, and if, with her ministerial relations, and congregation at parts, she would rather prefer to be carried away from her solicitudes, it was impossible to say what she might not accomplish. Our Christianity, said Mr. CARADINE, requires to be more harmonized. If defective, it is in its application—in the want of a deeper sympathy and a warmer love for human nature in its capabilities.

After singing and the benediction, the meeting adjourned to hold in the afternoon a love feast.

We are informed that the church and congregation (colored) known as St. Philip's, formerly of Centre-street, but recently worshiping in Sayvesant Institute, have bought the building in Mulberry-street, (organ and all complete), for $60,000.

Of this church, PETER WILLIAMS, the father of the first pastor, was purchased out of slavery during the Revolutionary war by the Trustees of the old Johnstreet church. The church book records the transaction, wherein the value of his watch is assessed at five pounds, money of that period.

The New Port Bill and the Pilot Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, E. E. MORGAN, RUSSELL STURGIS and G. W. BLUNT, who are made the Pilot Commissioners under the new act, met for consultation on Saturday last, at No. 32 South-street, but did not organize. They have not yet decided to accept office under the present law, and meantime they have addressed the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters—by which bodies they are appointed—for instructions in regard to their new duties. It is their intention, if they agree to continue in office, to require a rigid conformity to all the provisions of the Port bill.

The section restraining all persons from throwing ashes and cinders into the waters of the harbor from off any steamboat, will cause some flurry among steamboat proprietors, but is deemed highly necessary, as this refuse material is found to be a large component of the substance taken out of the slips by the dredging machines. It was stated to the Commissioners that five scow loads, or about one hundred and twenty tons, were dredged from one spot where a steamboat had been lying during a single season. What disposition will be made of coal cinders here, after by steamboats, we cannot even guess.

The section which requires every vessel when discharging or loading coals, brick, and all other loose materials, to fasten canvass or other cloth between the pier or bulkhead and the vessel's side, in order to prevent any such material from falling into the water, will be rigorously enforced by the Commissioners. This practice prevails in London, Liverpool, and most of the leading seaports, and it is only a wonder that we have not adopted it here before. Few persons have any idea of the quantity of rubbish which accumulates in the space of a few years from this source. A great deal of coal is dropped into the water from coal barges while unloading at the docks, or when *discharging into a steamer; so much so, indeed, that* some enterprising individuals drive a lively trade by fishing it from the bottom with oyster-tongs and rakes. One man at the Cunard docks, Jersey City, grappled coal enough from the bottom of the slips last winter to supply his family with fuel during the cold season, and out of his abundance he sold $150 worth. This section will not prove very troublesome to shipowners, since any old sail will answer the purpose of stretching between the wharf and the vessel.

The section which prohibits the throwing of iron, lead, or any heavy substance upon a pier, or dragging it over the same without adequate protection to the planking, will save a good deal to pier owners.

It has been the practice to dump the mud and sand taken from the slips a little way out from the ends of the piers. The current soon brings much of it back into other slips, ruining them. A provision in the new act requires the mud and mud dredged out to be removed to some place above high-water mark, or deposited within a bulkhead for filling, or in some place to be approved by the Commissioners. The vicinity of Bedloe's Island has been spoken of as the most available place for this purpose, where there is very shoal water, and whence it would not be likely to return and impede navigation.

But this will cost probably about three times as much as it now does, which is seldom over 13 cents a cubic yard. Most of the slips require dredging as often as once in four or five years. The dredging machine is a floating apparatus, carrying a steam engine by which the mud is hoisted up in large buckets and thrown into a scow alongside. The latter when full is pushed out into the stream and its contents suddenly let out through a false bottom. Some of the dredging people say that if the deposit thus discharged is washed into the slips again, the reason is simply that it is not carried far enough out; that as the thing is now managed, the Street Commissioner appoints an inspector whose duty it is to see that the work is properly done, and in some cases, through collusion with parties who are employed to do the dredging, he permits them to remove the mud and sand to any distance from the ends of the piers they see fit, sometimes not more than twenty feet.

If this is really the case, and if the mud and sand carried well out into the channel does not return again by the action of the tide, the Commissioners may decide that the present mode of dredging shall remain, especially as the following language of the act, "or in some place to be approved by the said Commissioners," seems to make the locality optional with them. The cost of dredging a slip ranges from $1,200 to $1,500, and the annual expense to each averages not far from $800. At the present rates of wharfage, the owners of piers say that their investment scarcely pays six per cent., and accordingly they made an effort at the late session of the Legislature to get the wharfage rates on merchandize increased, but the influence of Western flour men and others was too much for them.

Those who are familiar with the appearance of our wharves cannot help observing an immense quantity of useless lumber always lying about where it is not wanted, and left lying an indefinite length of time. This is all to be removed, as the new law directs that merchandize remaining on any pier or bulkhead for more than twenty-four hours shall be speedily removed by the Commissioners, on the complaint of a person interested. On Saturday the Commissioners took a walk from Burling Slip as far up as Roosevelt-street, and found a very miscellaneous array of water casks, anchors, chains, &c., "lying around loose," enough in all to cover an acre of ground.

The practice has been much in vogue for boats and small vessels to make fast to buoys, and particularly are vessels accustomed to anchor close to them, by which means their anchors often foul with the buoys and drag them from their place. By a section of the Port bill, all this is expressly forbidden under heavy penalties.

In regard to the provision which prohibits shadpoles from being set in the waters of the harbor, the Commissioners seem to be agreed to enforce it. Shadpoles stud all parts of the river channel, compelling vessels to do a good deal of dodging or be snagged. Vessels rubbing against them lose their copper sheathing, and steamboats are perpetually damaging the buckets of their paddle wheels. Many old poles are broken off below the surface of the water—of course a terrible nuisance, and sending many crafts to the bottom.

The section requiring the name of the owner, or one of the owners of a lighter, together with his place of business, to be painted on the side of his vessel, is not open to objections, as it has always been customary with other vessels to have their name and place where owned, painted on the stern or side in a conspicuous position.

The Commissioners are understood to view some of the sections of this new law without favor, and hence their communication to the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters. We shall know in a few days whether they will resign or stand to their post.

Cricket.

The various clubs of our City and vicinity are making vigorous preparations for the approaching scientific campaign, and the prospect is that it will be one of the most successful seasons on record. The New-York Club will commence play at Hoboken on Monday, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. The St. George Club will do the same the following week. The "Long Island," "Brooklyn," and "United Club of Kings County," will commence operations early in May. The two latter will play on the new grounds at Bedford. The former on the same as last season. The grounds adjoin near the terminus of the Fulton Avenue Railway. Three interesting matches will take place early in June, viz: The New-York Club vs. St. George's; New-York Club vs. the United States; and Eleven English Players vs. Eighteen Americans. From the prominent players in these matches, there will be selected to contend with the Canadians in September.

The Tammany Democracy—Meetings of the General Convention.

The Convention selected to make arrangements for the formation of a new Democratic General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall. The attendance was full from start to end. The Convention was called to order at 8 o'clock by [illegible] Esq., Father of the Council, who, after the usual preparatory officers were then selected:

President: ISAAC FINK, Jr., and [illegible] Secretaries. Mr. BRADY, on assuming the chair, addressed the meeting in a brief address. He alluded to the [illegible] which had taken place in the Democratic party, and expressed his congratulations at the reunion of the party. His remarks were frequently cheered. The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of permanent officers.

ELIJAH F. PURDY was selected as Chairman, ISAAC FINK, Jr., and ABRAM VANDERVOORT, Jr., and ADRIAN [illegible] were chosen Secretaries. ISAAC FINK, Jr., ISAAC BELL and CHARLES MILLS, Sergeants-at-Arms, consisting of Messrs. CLEMENS, [illegible] Sweeny and Brady, were appointed to [illegible] and by-laws for the government of the Convention. A Committee of one from each Ward, to be appointed hereafter by the Chair, are to report a plan for the selection of a General Committee. The Convention adjourned until May 16.

Amherst Collegiate Institute.

The schooner *Dandelion*, Richard Rose, master, was chartered by some students of Amherst College for scientific research. She left New-York on the 19 for St. Mary's, where she arrived [illegible] a fresh supply of provisions and [illegible] part of the company at that place, on the 24th for Key West, where she arrived on the 26th; sailed thence on the 26th for Key West again, took in more water, [illegible] Fernandina, took on board the students left at St. Marys, and sailed for New-York 28th, and arrived 28th. On the passage has experienced heavy westerly gales, and when off Hatteras had [illegible] The object of the cruise was for [illegible] research.

There was great excitement among the boys yesterday, caused by the [illegible] street of a Mrs. BRADLEY in her carriage, [illegible]

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Daly.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Judgment for plaintiff for $25 damages and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sandford.

Motions will be heard over for next Tuesday, 28th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—April 28.

Before Judges Bosworth, Mitchell and Peabody.

No decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Chambers.

Before Judge Sandford.

Motions will be heard over for next Tuesday, 28th inst.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Motions will be heard over for next Tuesday, 28th inst.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term—April 28.

Before Judges Daly, Hoffman and Robertson.

No decisions.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Chambers.

Before Judge Daly.

Motions will be heard over for next Tuesday, 28th inst.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hall and Aldermen Clark and Tucker.

The Grand Jury after several days' session, found bills against 19 persons, and ignored the charges against 11 persons.

Thomas Ryan, indicted for grand larceny in stealing $1,000 from the person of Thomas Hughes, on the 15th inst., was found guilty of petit larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Hughes, indicted for assault and battery upon Thomas Ryan, was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Ryan, indicted for assault and battery upon Thomas Hughes

DRY GOODS.

SPRING EMBROIDERED SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS.
1,000 Embroidered Book Sets.
2,000 Embroidered Col. sets, worth $2.
Breakfast and Traveling Sets at $1.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 478 Broadway.

SPANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS AND ROBES.
We are in Receipt of
A large Assortment of
French Embroidered Infants' Waists,
New Styles, from $1.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 478 Broadway.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 199 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are unsurpassed in Style, Value, and Cheapness.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS in every variety and
COLORED RIBBONS, in all widths,
SATINS,
FLORENCES,
RICH TISSUES, RAMONA,
LACES, JOINED BLONDE,
BLONDE CRAPES, SILK TRIMMINGS,
Black Spanish CRAPES, Colored French CRAPES,
Black BODY and SKIRT SILKS,
SILK MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERING BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
CURTAIN GOODS,
Embracing all the varieties of Muslins, Lace, Fixtures,
Braid, Fringe, Rosettes and Gilt Cords.
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an inspection
OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF MANTILLAS,
IN GUIPURE,
HONITON,
REAL THREAD,
FRENCH LACE,
MECHLIN,
CHANTILLY,
VALENCIENNES,
BLACK SILK,
BLACK MOIRE,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK,
A superb assortment.
Will be opened this week.
Never before equalled
In novelty, extent or richness.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CONSIGNMENT OF SILKS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 60 Canal-st.,
have received a consignment of 127 pieces of
RICH DRESS SILKS,
sent by the manufacturer to be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
These silks are quite new and just landed from the *City of Washington*.
In offering these goods LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS assure their customers that they are marked at lower prices than silks of the same value are now selling at auction and the loss to the manufacturer by this shipment will be upwards of $5,000.

MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
HAS
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS,
As this is the most
POPULAR MANTILLA STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.
Ladies and strangers are respectfully invited to call and inspect the goods before going elsewhere.
WM. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.

MANTILLAS.
Superior Black TAFFETA MANTILLAS.
Paris Embroidered TAFFETA MANTILLAS, extra rich.
BLACK REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
BLACK REAL GUIPURE MANTILLAS.
BLACK REAL CHANTILLY MANTILLAS.
Also, Talmas, Turkish Jackets and Cloaks, suitable for traveling.
Real Black Lace Half Shawls.
Imitation Black Lace Half Shawls.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

347 BROADWAY,
THE LAST DAY
Of the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
The store will be closed on Thursday, April 30.
Some extraordinary bargains are now offered for the last time in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS
BARGES and TISSUES,
DUCAL PLAID,
ALBONI DO.
Also, housekeeping goods.
In great variety. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity will please call at once.
C. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY,
THE LAST DAY
FOR BUYING BARGAINS
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
The business will be closed
On Thursday, April 30.
C. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY,
THE LAST DAY
of the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
The store will be
Closed on Thursday, April 30.
C. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY,
THE LAST DAY
Will be Thursday, April 30,
Of the
GREAT CLOSING SALE
At No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.
C. B. WILLIAMS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 249 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Inflations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS
and
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 361 Grand-st.
LYONS & JONES.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CREPE MARLTZ.
BLACK ALPACA; BLACK MOUS. DE LAINE.
BLACK CALICO, BLACK BOMBAZINES.
BLACK GINGHAMS.
GRENADINES, BARGES AND CRAPES.
And all Goods suitable for Mourning always on hand and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

JUST OPENED
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
SOME BEAUTIFUL PLAID SILKS,
FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,
22 inches wide, at 75 a yard.
LYONS & JONES, No. 361 Grand-st.
N. B.—A splendid assortment of Dress Silks will be exhibited at 75c., 87½, $1, $1¼, and $1½.

BARGES ROBES.
Beautiful Flounced Robes, $5.
Plain Flounced Robes, $6 to $10.
Grenadine Robes, very cheap.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 75) Canal-st., near Mercer.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Full assortment of Spring Styles now ready.
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPER.
A new and fascinating Garment
FOR PRESENT SEASON'S WEAR,
In Pearl, Mode and Gray Cloth,
Also, in Lasting Cloth.
An exquisite assortment
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
A large lot of silk robes just received, varying in prices from $16 to $25, which are greatly below the value.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

RIBBONS.
Novelties in RIBBONS received by the *Fulton*, will be offered on Monday, the 27th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

GRAPE D'ESPAGNE ROBES.
Just received from auction a large assortment of these beautiful robes, which we hold at 25 cents, less than half the cost of importation.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT GRAY MANTILLAS,
NOVEL, RICH AND BEAUTIFUL,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER *ARABIA*,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway,
An invoice of elegant real Black Lace Points and Mantillas.
An invoice of elegant hand-worked Lace Points, Shawls and Mantillas.
An invoice of elegant machine-worked Black Lace Points, Shawls and Mantillas.
All very cheap.

BLACK LACE VEILS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, SKIRTS, &c.
Another Invoice of those Black Lace Veils,
from 2½ to 3½ each.
Thread and French Lace Barbes, in every style,
Black and White Lace Collarets, all qualities.
A large lot of Embroidered Skirts from auction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

TRAVELING WRAPPERS OF DIFFERENT SHAPES.
In Linen, Cashmere, Argentine, Cloth, Mohair, &c., &c.
Stock received daily at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.

SILK MANTILLAS, BASQUES, SCARFS, &c.,
&c., &c.,
Imported MANY of our own manufacture,
Trimmed in every style,
And at the lowest prices
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

SILK ROBES WITH SIDE BANDS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway
Will open this morning
Some entirely new patterns
Of these new and beautiful Silk Robes.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 478 BROADWAY,
Have just received and opened an entire new article for Ladies' Traveling Dresses, being a fine Shepherds' Plaid Cashmere, striped, to form a robe with side bands.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
All of this week's purchases will be as follows:

GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
Hall Lights, each	$2 00	$4 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights each	7 00	9 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights each	9 00	11 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights each	15 00	22 00
One-Light Brackets	50	75
One-Light Folding Bedroom Brackets	75	1 00

CHINA, IRON, STONE WARE AND CUT-GLASS.

White Granite Tea sets, 44 pieces	$3 75	$6 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 00	3 00
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	15 00	25 00
Cut-glass Goblets, per dozen	7 50	12 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls	1 00 the lot.	2 00
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Cut-glass Celery Vases	1 00	2 00

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	$3 75	$6 25
Silver-plated Dessert Spoons, the dozen	2 50	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Cakes, 3 Cut-glass Baskets	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	20 00
Silver-plated Pitchers	5 00	10 00
Silver-plated Tea sets, 5 pieces	25 00	50 00
Electro-plated Cake Baskets	6 00	10 00

AN EXAMINATION
of the articles described above will convince any one that they are as cheap as we represent them to be.
W. T. BAILEY & CO.,
Original and only exclusive cheap China, Glass and Gas Store,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SKIRTS.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Whereas, we have obtained United States Letters Patent for an Adjustable Steel Skirt, dated June 23, 1857, we hereby caution the public against purchasing or using the said Bustle (that by itself, or attached to a skirt of any style, or in any other manner whatever, unless the said Bustle or skirt is stamped by us with our trade-mark, as we shall proceed against any and every such person to the full extent of the law.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
No. 341 Broadway.

385 BROADWAY.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
ELIAS MOLLESON, for many years connected with the house of J. Ellis & Co., and late Superintendent of the Cloak and Mantilla Department of Geo. A. Hearn, has this day received from the leading models in Paris,
A LARGE AND SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF MANTILLAS.
An early inspection is solicited.
ELIAS MOLLESON, No. 385 Broadway.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF LADIES' COSTUME.
A new and extremely beautiful
MANTILLA,
Of gray clouded silk.
A perfect assortment
Of
Spring Garments
Will be opened this week.
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

EXTENSION SKIRTS.
COVERED STEEL SPRINGS.
From 62½ to 87½.
Ladies' Bread and Skirt Supporters; Satin, Black and white Crinolines; Scotch Book Muslins, Dress Trimmings, &c. JOHN MORRISON, No. 363 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE
No. 154 Bowery, 2d door above Broome-st.
Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons at auction.
L. T. TIBBALS.

CALL AND SEE
THE SHILLING DE LAINES,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 361 Grand-st.
A few more of the Alboni Plaids left at 1s. 6d. a yard.

1,000 MORE
PARIS STEEL SPRING SKIRTS,
At 95 each,
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

$3 50 FOR a complete white China Tea-Set, comprising 44 pieces.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$1 70 ONLY for one dozen cut glass Water Goblets.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOVELTIES IN SPRING RIBBONS, DRESS Trimmings and Millinery Goods of the choicest styles in the City. We shall close out, as a great sacrifice, our Goods, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, before closing our store at No. 90 Bowery, prior to our removal to No. 367 Broadway.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 90 Bowery.

MILLER & GRANT HAVING MOVED TO their new store, No. 703 Broadway, above 4th-st., have received extensive importations in the latest styles of French embroidered collars, jets, basques, skirts, handkerchiefs, &c. Also, bands, infants' caps, illusion and crape goods in great variety.

CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c.—MRS. GAYNOR (late) opened her new store with an elegant variety of corsets, Skirts of all kinds, &c. No. 363 Broadway, between 18th and 14th sts.

MILLINERY.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. E. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on that street, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer inducements
TO CASH PURCHASERS,
OF STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
at No. 316 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR Boys, Misses and Infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 126 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
In fine cabin Electroplate, will be made until further notice on our entire stock of
COOKING UTENSILS, PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the discount,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting and exchanging from an immense stock and great variety of fine furnishing
GIVEN TO MACH PURCHASERS.
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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING ABOUT THREE o'clock, in the neighborhood of the New-York Times office, a terrible and white dog, answers to the name of JACK; had a brass collar, with chain attached to the neck. Anybody finding him, if they will call at No. 226 Pearl-st., they will receive a suitable reward. Inquire for J. W. HEFFLIN.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published every morning, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at Three o'clock P. M. Extra copies of the Daily TIMES, containing nearly all the matter published in the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday mornings, at Three Dollars a year. Two Copies for Five Dollars.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year for Single Copies. Five Copies for Ten Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty-Five Dollars.

The NEWS FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the Steamer of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents.

Subscriptions to the DAILY TIMES is commenced at any time. Subscriptions, or remittings for the Semi-Weekly TIMES, or remittings for the News for California, to be addressed To THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Communications, &c., to be addressed to the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

Office, No. 26 Nassau-st., cor. of Spruce-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived at New-Orleans yesterday, with California dates to the 6th inst. The only items of news reported from California is the failure of the Pacific Express Company at Stockton.

Our files received we have some additional intelligence from Nicaragua. The retreat of LOCKRIDGE'S men is fully confirmed. The Costa-Ricans have taken possession of Punta Arenas and seized the steamer *Bolivar*, with a great amount of ammunition and a number of artillery. The *Empire City* had on board one hundred of LOCKRIDGE'S men, who had been conveyed to Aspinwall in British vessels. Generals WALKER and HORSLEY are on board the *Empire City* now due at this port. Private dispatches from Aspinwall state that *WALKER'S position at Rivas is impregnable*, and that he would be able to hold out for months. The steamer on the other side brought no direct intelligence from him. The Transit was declared to be open to the Pacific.

A letter from the wife of CRAWFORD, the Sculp. in Philadelphia, is published in the Sunday Bulletin of that city. She gives a statement, reliable, account of the progress of her husband's malady and his present condition, from which we infer that the symptoms are favorable, and that there is a probability that he will ultimately be restored to health, though he has lost the sight of the affected eye.

A collision occurred on the Ohio River on Sunday, between the steamboats *Rainbow* and *John Dean*, by which the latter was sunk immediately, and *twelve or fifteen persons were drowned. The cargo* is a total loss, but is insured. The *Rainbow* was very little damaged.

The Albany Argus observed last night that all the important bills passed by the last Legislature, with reference to the City of New-York are null and void, for the reason that no apportionment was made by the Legislature *first in session after the taking of the last census*, and that they will proceed officially from the enforcement of the laws complained of. They also resolved to ask the Corporation Counsel's opinion, whether passing the Council's ordinance of reorganizing the Department would be a recognition of the constitutionality of the new Charter.

At the Board of Councilmen, on Monday, an ordinance reorganizing the Croton Aqueduct Department was adopted, with some modifications, as detailed in our report. The Mayor forwarded two communications relative to the construction of maps for the use of projectors of street alterations; the other applied for donating $2,000 for a work on sacred music for the Tombs Prison. The bill was passed to a third reading raising the salaries of the Mayor and City Inspector to $5,000 respectively, and affirmed by 35 votes to 12. The Board then adjourned till Tuesday.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday received an opinion from the Corporation Attorney adverse to the legality of the bill of JAMES TAYLOR for supplying stamps to the Board of County Canvassers during 1856. A resolution was adopted equalizing the salaries of the Ward Assessors to $700 a year.

The Convention to make arrangements for the formation of a new Democratic General Committee held its first meeting at Tammany Hall last evening. The following permanent officers were elected:

President—ELIJAH F. PURDY.
Vice-Presidents—ALFRED CHANCELLOR and SAMUEL TOWNSHEND.
Secretaries—ISAAC BELL, Jr. and CHARLES MILLS.

The proceedings were very harmonious.

The investigation into the charges preferred against Coroner CORNELL, relative to his conduct of the RUSSELL inquest, was continued yesterday before Judge DAILY. MARY DONAHUE testified that the Coroner used the saying, "you carry your tail behind you," to her, while a witness, she did not hear it; and that if he had, and she had heard it, she would have considered it complimentary to her honesty and integrity,—knowing, as she did, the meaning attached to it in Ireland. Dr. WOODWARD was called by the respondents, with reference to the personal examination of Mrs. O'CONNOR; and the cross-examination of Mrs. DONNOR was concluded. The case comes on again on Saturday.

Judge NELSON delivered a most important decision in the United States Circuit Court yesterday in the case brought by Captain GRAHAM against the firm of MORRIS & SPENCER, to recover the value of the steamships *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence*, conveyed to them by a usurious contract as he alleged. The motion decided was a motion for a writ to prevent BRUCKER from leaving the country and the merits of the controversy were not brought up. The defendants, however, denied the jurisdiction of the Court over the suit, because the plaintiff is a Consul, claiming that the Circuit Court where the suit could be brought against a Consul was the United States Supreme Court. Judge NELSON, however, decides in favor of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, and the suit must therefore proceed upon its merits. The motion that the suit was however denied on the ground that this action was an action for damages, and not one in which a debt was already due.

The demurrer to the complaint, argued at the same time, was not decided.

At the meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, one hundred and seventy-nine members of that Society, including several prominent clergymen of this City, announced their resignation of membership. The movement had been anticipated, and to match it the names of 99 new members were proposed immediately after. The resignations were not acted on, the subject being tabled till the next meeting. The alleged motive for this wholesale desertion of the Society, on the part of its early friends, is the opposition by the Society of its early Sunday-evening lectures. The parties going out propose to form an association for the better observance of the Sabbath.

American Loyalty.

None but friends should quarrel: when strangers disagree there is insult behind each angry word, and blood at the back of insult; but with an intimate companion—one whose vein we know, and whose humors we can rally to the utmost verge of good-natured endurance—with such a one there is nothing more delicious than a tiff.

Thus with our brothers of the South, we have had, occasionally, some oratorical and journalistic jousts—we failing to perceive the sum of all human wisdom and philanthropy in the institution they so dearly cherish; nor having yet been able to appreciate, from a South-side point of view, that paternal affection which sells two colored children at the auction-block to get the price of plumage and *bijouterie* for the only legitimate white.

Nevertheless, we must acknowledge that the bitter retorts of the South on our mercantile avarice and manufacturing oppression, are not without more truth than is agreeable;—they have a peculiar way, also, of putting forward strong points South of Mason and Dixon's line, and the practical pleasantries elicited in reply to our jocose animadversions, have more than balanced the account.

We question their divine or constitutional right to extend the system of human bondage over virgin soil; they answer by raising the foundation of a town just built by the pioneers of our opinion. We challenge their legitimate dominion over the labor and lives of responsible and immortal beings, and we inveigh against *the coercive measures designed to keep their "servants"* in the ignorance that is essential to submission. Our challenge is promptly met by the creation of a bogus insurrection, the hanging of some score of valuable chattels, the burning alive at the stake of as many more, and the whipping half to death of several hundred *refractories all round the circle of the neighborhood* in which we are supposed to have excited *the rebellion*. As to the ignorance part of the business, they will thrust a Northern lady into the jail with common felons, for the crime of having striven to teach some piece of colored goods to read the Bible; they will tar and feather and triumphantly ride on rails as many Down-East Missionaries as they can conveniently lay *hands upon; and having disposed of all these* little matters with a zeal which shows that their hearts are in the work, they cheerfully inquire—do we need any further proof that their dominion is absolute and divine, and "really for the best interests" of the people ruled?

Now, clearly enough, this condition of *accusation and retort would amount to a state of* war if existing between two parties who were not the best friends in the world. It requires *the strongest bonds of interest and affection*—and even a higher bond than these—to hold together a companionship that has so many points of contradictory opinion. That saving bond is found in the deep-rooted loyalty of the American character; and it is for the want of perceiving this cohesive moral element that strangers from all parts of the earth, and men of limited views amongst ourselves, have always labored, and are still laboring under the delusion that our Union is one day destined to go to pieces amid the distracting currents of some great national crisis.

Loyalty, in the abstract, is the moral control that keeps men faithful to their promises;—the loyalty of a wife means chastity; the loyalty of a soldier, courage; the loyalty of a courtier, homage; and the loyalty of republican citizens, the submission of the minority to whatever may either be, or seem to be, the will of the Majority expressed through those channels which both have consented to look upon as the legitimate tests. This loyalty to the ascendant voice, it is, which keeps, has kept and will continue to keep our Union fundamentally unshaken. It is a new and higher development of the old feudal principle that held the mail-clad Barons obedient even to a woman's ruling, if that woman chanced either to inherit, or to have personally acquired, the promise of their allegiance and support. We bend no knee to individuals: there is not a country in the world where hero-worship—save as the excuse for a holiday—is at so sad a discount; the glories of the first BONAPARTE could not swerve us from our allegiance to the majority; nor could the humbler pretensions of General FRANKLIN PIERCE throw ridicule on the Abstract Idea of which, four years ago, he became the unequal representative. We feel no hesitation in asserting that loyalty, in its political sense, is the distinguishing characteristic of Americans; and that it will be found of us, on examination, that we are more obedient and submissive to the rulers of our own creation, than ever were the feudal lords and tributary serfs of Europe to the despotisms imposed on them, either by *force or fraud, or both these agencies united.*

Six months ago the nations of the old world stood on tip-toe for the steamer that should bring the news of our disruption: they quoted the enthusiastic ballads in which our Northern political songsters declared that the hour to do or die had come, and that, not only must all Slavery be upset, but that all slaveholders must be exterminated in the shortest order: they placed these enthusiastic rantings side by side with the equally fiery bombast of our Southern rhetoricians and stump orators; and from the virulent antagonism of speech and song it was deduced as incontrovertible—the prophets rejoicing in their belief—that last Fourth of March would only inaugurate the chaos of conflicting sections, and that the White House would be the prize contended for by the North, East and West upon one side, and the South, with its hirelings and conscientious doughfaces upon the other!

But see the actual result! One might as well look for the snow that fell last year, or the penalties due from our City contractors for the non-fulfillment of their engagements, as attempt to discover any trace of these quasi-treasonable ebullitions in the press or public mind of the present day. Our loyalty accepts Mr. BUCHANAN as it would have accepted STEPHEN BRANSON or the Four-cent paper man, had either been the popular choice;—and with every confidence in the ability and personal integrity of the present Executive, the country awaits the practical results of his Administration before pronouncing judgment upon it. But even those who dislike it most meditate no more violent methods of redress than voting a change of power four years hence.

The Liquor Dealers' Association

have been, and still are, very assiduous in devising ways and means to break down or evade the operation of the new License Law. They complain of the stringency of many of its provisions, denounce it as a violation of their rights, and will do everything in their power to prevent it from being enforced. They allege that it is almost as bad as absolute prohibition—that it will deprive at least three-*fourths* of those now engaged in the sale of liquor of the opportunity to carry on their business, and subject the remainder to restrictions and conditions of great severity. They are discussing the policy, therefore, of taking steps to resist its enforcement, and test the constitutionality in the courts of law.

The Liquor Dealers are aided in their endeavor to break down the law, by the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society, which has just issued an address in which the Liquor Dealers are virtually deserted of their hearty and effective cooperation. The ground taken by the Committee is simply this; that they are committed in favor of total and absolute prohibition,—that the License Law only secures *partial* prohibition, and that consistency requires them, therefore, not to stand in the way to favor its enforcement! That we do not misrepresent the Committee will be seen by the following extract from their address:

But this law is stringent and even partially prohibitory in its provisions. True—and that is the gilding that secured its passage—more than that, it is the tempting bait by which it was thought the whole temperance army would be marshaled in its support, and after they had bravely done battle under its banners, and effectually driven from the field all the vile unlicensed grog-sellers to be found in the State, *the large vendors would then easily accomplish their points without according to law.*

We present one other consideration. Shall we actively enlist in the enforcement of this law, thereby adopting it as our own, identifying ourselves with it, and abandoning prohibition, and thereby compromise *the license principle*. Suppose this done, what is our position before future Legislatures? *The present law is a very stringent one. Under it all the smaller dealers are driven from the field.* At the next Legislature *a cry comes up for the modification of the law.* They secure it larger meetings, longer than ever before democratic. We go in for prohibition. *We*, say the larger vendors, with a sardonic grin, "you have abandoned that. You have gone in with us on the license system. You are our allies. We are under very many obligations to you for that act. We hope you will be consistent, and preserve your principle *without incurring any further obligations.* The only open questions that can hereafter be discussed are the greater or less stringency of the license law; and *on those questions we doubt not we shall be together* still, for our interests and your principles both lie in the line of stringency."

Upon the strength of these considerations mainly, the Executive Committee are clear in their convictions of duty. Having reached the prohibitory principle and planted themselves on it, they can never abandon it. If they stood alone they would stand *there still. Their voice will be raised in no other cause, their efforts enlisted for no other purpose.* If the moral forces in men are insufficient to carry out this principle *fully*, taking years or generations, or centuries, even, if necessary, for its development, they will leave it to others to tell the melancholy story. For themselves, their course will be as unfaltering as if marked out by destiny.

E. C. DELAVAN, L. N. WYCKOFF,
C. P. WILLIAMS, AMOS DEAN,
S. S. SEELYE, S. D. BROWN,
LYMAN BENNETT, E. A. DURANT,
Executive Com. of N. Y. State Temperance Society.

It seems difficult to believe that sane men, —blessed with the ordinary degree of common sense—can deceive themselves upon a grave question of social morality by such a jugglery of words as this. They concede that this new License Law is "very stringent"—that it is "even partially prohibitory in its provisions,"—that under it all the "smaller liquor-dealers are driven from the field." By their own acknowledgment its enforcement would close the thousands of petty rum shops which blot the face of the State,—which feed nine-tenths of the drunkards,—which supply the poison which maddens and infuriates the great mass of those unhappy creatures who are the victims of this demoniac passion. It is at these paltry rum-holes that the streams are fed which desolate the homes and hearts of the poor,—clothe the wife and children with rags and cover them with the shame and sorrow of the drunkard's lot. No man who knows anything about the facts of the case doubts that *nine-tenths* of all the ruin, all the sorrow, all the crime, all the nameless and inconceivable woes that flow from drunkenness, come from these small dens, where the liquor is cheap, and poisoned, and whither the poorer classes are sure to go for their supplies. Yet the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society refuse to aid in enforcing a law which, as they concede, will shut up these dens and stay the tide of desolation and of death that issues from them,—lest they should hereafter be accused by party opponents of having favored something short of total prohibition!

This is the madness of fanatical partisanship. It transcends the worst extremes of the most reckless and unprincipled political faction of the day. It deliberately and consciously sacrifices thousands and tens of thousands of victims to the demon of Intemperance, on the altar of its own fancied consistency. It turns a deaf ear to the cry of the widow and the orphan, and the still deeper wail of the wife and children of the drunkard, lest it should at some future time hear the whisper that it had changed its ground or acted in connection with men who hold a different faith. It seems *strange that sensible men should be able to deceive themselves* by such bald and transparent sophistry as this,—and doubly strange that they should mistake it for principle and true consistency.

The Committee have embodied their determination in regard to the License Law in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the *stringent provisions* of the License Law, and its partially *prohibitory character*, we discern only the gilded covering of internal rottenness, and that to escape the one we are quite *willing to forego the other.*

Resolved, That we know nothing, *will sustain nothing*, and act for nothing *but prohibition*, and that we will leave to those who have procured the enactment of this law, and are interested in sustaining it, the labor and effort that may be necessary to secure its effectual observance.

The Liquor Dealers and the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society are agreed that they will not sustain the License Law. They will leave to others "interested in sustaining it, the labor and effort that may be necessary to secure its effectual observance." If the Temperance sentiment of the State supports the Executive Committee, the Liquor Dealers will be victorious: the law which trammels their business will be broken down,—and there will be no longer any legal obstacles in the way of the traffic in rum. But if there is any considerable portion of the community which prefers the public good to party pride—which deems it more important to preserve life and character than party consistency—and which believes duty to consist in doing all the good possible, under the circumstances of the case, trusting in Providence for an enlarged sphere and new opportunities of public service, we may still hope for some beneficent results from the new law.

The City Inspector, it appears, received yesterday a report, by which it appears that there are *daily* complaints, in the Fourteenth Ward alone, *over eight thousand cases of violations of the law*, in respect to throwing garbage into the streets. Multiply this amount, or half of it, by the number of Wards in the City, and we have an aggregate of abomination, by the side of which party wranglings for place, and even the atrocious rascalities of some of the municipal heads of departments, appear as nothing. Summer is fast approaching, the streets are in an unprecedentedly filthy condition, and there appears to be no remedy. The various reports which the City Inspector has lately collected, show that the Police peremptorily refuse to enforce the law against those individuals or localities who violate it. If here and there, a culprit is arrested, he is at once discharged by the magistrate, and returns to his dwelling to repeat, with increased impunity, the offense for which he has deserved to suffer punishment. We cannot expect that a Providence will annually interfere, as it did last year, to protect us from disease and pestilence, yet the remonstrances of the Health Wardens, and the outcries of the press and the public are totally unheeded, while every endeavor is being made to effect a return to the old system of Ebbingism, by which the pockets of a few individuals are filled at the expense of the health and welfare of the City, and the lives of perhaps thousands of its inhabitants.

Earnest hopes had been entertained that the Tenement Wards of the City, which were inundated by the Mayor, Comptroller and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to the charge of Mr. RAYMOND, as the lowest bidder under the recent advertisement for contracts, would be better attended to. Promises were freely made that a new epoch was about to be inaugurated, and that, ere many days had elapsed, the public *would rejoice in the unwonted spectacle* of entirely cleansed thoroughfares. We sincerely regret the necessity of announcing that a fear is gaining ground lest the hopes thus raised should, after all, be disappointed. A spasmodic effort was made to exhibit certain portions of the lower wards, in a better light than *they had previously appeared in; but the usefulness* of the contractors came to a sudden stand still, and the City, as a whole, is nearly as badly off at the present moment, as it was one month ago. To what this is owing we neither know, nor is it our business to care. The fact is undoubtedly true, that the specifications of *the late contracts remain unfulfilled*, and that unless a change for the better takes place, taxpayers and the public interest will severely suffer.

Reports are in circulation that the real cause of inaction, on the part of the contractor for thirteen Wards of the City, is a simple matter *of unsettled relations between himself*, a Street-Sweeping Machine Company, under the direction of the gentleman who became his security, *and Mr. ROBERT A. SMITH*, the patentee of the said machines. Now the public do not care a straw for these misunderstandings, but desire simply, a fair and *bona fide* fulfillment of the conditions of the agreement which has been made, or that it should be rescinded, and steps taken at once to hold the contractor's security responsible for the loss. It is true that Manchester, Liverpool, Paris, Birmingham, and other large cities of Europe, are now cleaned at no expense to the people, by the aid of machinery, and that New-York is far behind the age in its sanitary arrangements. It is also notorious that the principal obstacle in the way of the introduction of a great reform in sewerage, street-cleaning, and the uses to which dirt, offal, refuse, and manure may be applied, has been created by speculators, monopolists, and the greedy hordes of corruptionists who have swarmed around the departments, and fed upon the treasury. Nevertheless give us clean streets—make any sort of beginning in the way of improvement—and we shall willingly tolerate a reasonable amount of delay in carrying out its details.

After the 1st of May, the superintendence of the streets will have forever passed away, under the new charter, from Mr. EDLING, and will be assumed by Mr. MORTON, the new City Inspector. We learn that a high opinion of this gentleman is entertained by those who have at heart the cause of reform, and that he is determined that the requirements of the charter shall be fulfilled at every hazard, and the streets be henceforth properly attended to by the contractors. These latter gentlemen have still the opportunity of deserving public gratitude, and of raising themselves to an enviable position in the estimation of all good citizens. In order, however, to do this, they must at once so arrange the difficulties among themselves that a prodigious practical improvement may take place, from the inefficiency and inactivity of the past few weeks.

Personal Controversies in the Press.

We regret to perceive that two of our amiable cotemporaries,—the *Herald* and *Tribune*—are engaged in one of those unseemly controversies which are quite too common with the Press of this country, and which do so much to lower the standard and impair the influence of Journalism. We have nothing to do with the subject in dispute, which is too purely personal for anything more than an allusion in our columns: but it seems that the *Herald* is very severe in its comments upon a speech which it declares was made by a gentleman connected in some way with the *Tribune's* editorial department, whose name we do not choose to repeat lest we should fall into the very error which we deprecate. The *Herald*, which to do it justice, is somewhat less scurrilous in this case than usual, intimates that the gentleman in question was drunk at the time he made the speech,—that he uttered in the course of it a great variety of falsehoods,—that he has not brains enough to be an Editor, and is much better fitted for the humbler post of waiter in a hotel, than for any position in connection with a newspaper, together with sundry other suggestions equally complimentary in their personal bearing. The *Tribune* in reply gives the *Herald* to understand that no such speech was made, and that no such gentleman as the one assailed was present on the occasion referred to;—and imitating our example in the matter of Fuller and Parker Vein, it refers to the columns of the *Herald* for evidence of the truth of its statements. Now we beg to repeat that we have no intention of taking any part in this bitter warfare, and still less of expressing any opinion as to which paper is justly responsible for having commenced it. Nor do we "prefer any opinion as to the general character of either of our belligerent acquaintances. If Mr. GREELEY or the *Herald* editor, the morning after he did make a speech, that he did utter a great many falsehoods, that he was drunk, and that he would do more for public service as a table-waiter than as an Editor. Or, on the other hand, it may be, as the *Tribune* intimates, that all this is utterly untrue. It may be either way,—or neither way, or both ways,—"or it may not." We "say nothing on either of these heads."

But we respectfully suggest that the Public Press has become so important to the education, intelligence, good government and well-being of the People, that Editors ought not thus to enter the arena as gladiators, and blacken each other's reputation, without seriously considering their responsibilities to the public. "Can we not amend in this respect?"

"Are the issues which divide us so frivolous, the questions which convulse the country so unimportant, that we can only render our columns available by pitching into each other?"

We are pleading the cause of Editorial courtesy, and will therefore conclude by commending to the careful and serious reflection of our two cotemporaries, who are just now indulging themselves in one of the exhibitions which we so much deprecate, the following excellent remarks from the *Tribune* of the 14th inst.,—as especially pertinent to this occasion:

"Human nature is a good deal mixed at the best, some qualities will naturally clash; and yet there is room in the world for the manifestation of quite plausibly subjective. We have built faith in human nature that we believe both of them will live to be ashamed of the quarrel, in which nothing really can be gained by either, while in the public eye among the chief sufferers in the estimation of public judgment is to put the worst construction on each other's acts and motives, and strive to blacken each other's name. Nothing but advantage can be secured to the standard in civil warfare, while the standing of the Press is lowered and its influence for good seriously impaired. May we not hope for a general and salutary reform?"

The Natural Result of a Needless Controversy.—The Young Men's Christian Association struck last night upon one of the rocks among which its really young pilots have been *cruising for the last six months. Nearly two* hundred of its most active and efficient members withdrew last night, not from any decline of interest in the objects for which the Association was organized, but because of the wide departure from those objects which, in their judgment, have marked its recent action. A glance at the names of the seceders, which we publish in another column, will show that they *comprise some of the ablest and most useful of* the members of the Association.

Our readers are aware that the subject of *Slavery* has been the disturbing element in this matter. Some members of the Association *who were very active and zealous in the late* political campaign, insisted upon carrying the discussions to which it gave rise into the meetings of this body. Stimulated by a portion of the press, both secular and religious, they persisted in requiring from the Association declarations of opinion, as well as discussions, upon the subject of Slavery. The inevitable result of this movement was to divert attention from the practical purposes for which the Association was formed, introduce strife and dissension into its meetings and convert it substantially into a political club. The party who favored such action obtained the ascendancy and accomplished their purpose. The result, which might easily have been foreseen, has been the withdrawal of those who do not consider it the province of an association of young men, formed for purposes of practical improvement and of mutual religious advantage, to enter actively into the political and partisan conflicts of the day.

It will be a matter of general regret that an Association which had so large and so inviting a field of usefulness, and which was doing so much practical good, should have been thus interrupted and crippled. We trust, however, that those who have declined to act further with the present organization, will not abandon the work in which, previous to this unhappy misunderstanding, they were laboring with such good results. In so large a City as this, there is certainly room for two Associations of the kind, if differences upon other topics prevent unity of action in regard to the great object, concerning which all should be agreed.

Remarkable Reasons for a Censorship of the Stage.—The boldness of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS in advocating theatrical amusements, has elicited a great variety of comments from our cotemporaries and awakened a spirit of investigation into the character and influences of dramatic representations which may lead to some wholesome results. The *Express* advances the opinion that a censorship of the stage should be established. "We would have the stage," says the *Express*, "placed under a vigilant and rigid censorship." If our cotemporary had started this proposition but a few weeks sooner, it is very probable that another batch of Commissioners might have been created at Albany, *with power to regulate our public amusements*, and a levy made upon the managers for examining the *repertoires* of their houses every night, something like that which the Port Wardens are authorized to make on shipowners for examining the hatches of vessels just arrived from sea. It would only be a difference of damaged merchandise or damaged morals, and the morals are certainly of the greater importance of the two. The *Express* would not only have a censorship of the stage, but it would require all places of public amusement to be closed at ten in the evening. Among the reasons advanced by the *Express* for such extreme measures against the theatre are the following, which, we must confess, do not strike us as conclusive:

"Queen VICTORIA did not venture to bestow the honor of knighthood on CHARLES KEAN, simply because of his profession. And what actress, however distinguished, has escaped the most atrocious calumnies?"

E. M. Still Lives.—We are most happy to learn, from a communication in the *Journal of Commerce*, that Mr. MERIAM, of Brooklyn Heights, is still alive in Albany; and, though he suffers much, is confident of being restored to perfect health. We have indulged, occasionally, in a light paragraph at the expense of E. M., and have not attached much importance to his bulletins of yesterday's weather, but still we believe him to be an eminently kind-hearted and useful gentleman, who, like many other humanitarians, cares not how much he is laughed at so long as he can render any service to his fellow-beings. E. M. has his little eccentricities, which he does not attempt to make a secret of; but they are perfectly harmless, at least to others, while his per-

opinion as to the general character of either of our belligerent acquaintances. If Mr. GREELEY or the *Herald* editor, the morning after he did make a speech, that he did utter a great many falsehoods, that he was drunk, and that he would do more for public service as a table-waiter than as an Editor. Or, on the other hand, it may be, as the *Tribune* intimates, that all this is utterly untrue. It may be either way,—or neither way, or both ways,—"or it may not." We "say nothing on either of these heads."

But we respectfully suggest that the Public Press has become so important to the education, intelligence, good government and well-being of the People, that Editors ought not thus to enter the arena as gladiators, and blacken each other's reputation, without seriously considering their responsibilities to the public. "Can we not amend in this respect?"

"Are the issues which divide us so frivolous, the questions which convulse the country so unimportant, that we can only render our columns available by pitching into each other?"

We are pleading the cause of Editorial courtesy, and will therefore conclude by commending to the careful and serious reflection of our two cotemporaries, who are just now indulging themselves in one of the exhibitions which we so much deprecate, the following excellent remarks from the *Tribune* of the 14th inst.,—as especially pertinent to this occasion:

"Human nature is a good deal mixed at the best, some qualities will naturally clash; and yet there is room in the world for the manifestation of quite plausibly subjective. We have built faith in human nature that we believe both of them will live to be ashamed of the quarrel, in which nothing really can be gained by either, while in the public eye among the chief sufferers in the estimation of public judgment is to put the worst construction on each other's acts and motives, and strive to blacken each other's name. Nothing but advantage can be secured to the standard in civil warfare, while the standing of the Press is lowered and its influence for good seriously impaired. May we not hope for a general and salutary reform?"

The Natural Result of a Needless Controversy.—The Young Men's Christian Association struck last night upon one of the rocks among which its really young pilots have been *cruising for the last six months. Nearly two* hundred of its most active and efficient members withdrew last night, not from any decline of interest in the objects for which the Association was organized, but because of the wide departure from those objects which, in their judgment, have marked its recent action. A glance at the names of the seceders, which we publish in another column, will show that they *comprise some of the ablest and most useful of* the members of the Association.

Our readers are aware that the subject of *Slavery* has been the disturbing element in this matter. Some members of the Association *who were very active and zealous in the late* political campaign, insisted upon carrying the discussions to which it gave rise into the meetings of this body. Stimulated by a portion of the press, both secular and religious, they persisted in requiring from the Association declarations of opinion, as well as discussions, upon the subject of Slavery. The inevitable result of this movement was to divert attention from the practical purposes for which the Association was formed, introduce strife and dissension into its meetings and convert it substantially into a political club. The party who favored such action obtained the ascendancy and accomplished their purpose. The result, which might easily have been foreseen, has been the withdrawal of those who do not consider it the province of an association of young men, formed for purposes of practical improvement and of mutual religious advantage, to enter actively into the political and partisan conflicts of the day.

It will be a matter of general regret that an Association which had so large and so inviting a field of usefulness, and which was doing so much practical good, should have been thus interrupted and crippled. We trust, however, that those who have declined to act further with the present organization, will not abandon the work in which, previous to this unhappy misunderstanding, they were laboring with such good results. In so large a City as this, there is certainly room for two Associations of the kind, if differences upon other topics prevent unity of action in regard to the great object, concerning which all should be agreed.

Remarkable Reasons for a Censorship of the Stage.—The boldness of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS in advocating theatrical amusements, has elicited a great variety of comments from our cotemporaries and awakened a spirit of investigation into the character and influences of dramatic representations which may lead to some wholesome results. The *Express* advances the opinion that a censorship of the stage should be established. "We would have the stage," says the *Express*, "placed under a vigilant and rigid censorship." If our cotemporary had started this proposition but a few weeks sooner, it is very probable that another batch of Commissioners might have been created at Albany, *with power to regulate our public amusements*, and a levy made upon the managers for examining the *repertoires* of their houses every night, something like that which the Port Wardens are authorized to make on shipowners for examining the hatches of vessels just arrived from sea. It would only be a difference of damaged merchandise or damaged morals, and the morals are certainly of the greater importance of the two. The *Express* would not only have a censorship of the stage, but it would require all places of public amusement to be closed at ten in the evening. Among the reasons advanced by the *Express* for such extreme measures against the theatre are the following, which, we must confess, do not strike us as conclusive:

"Queen VICTORIA did not venture to bestow the honor of knighthood on CHARLES KEAN, simply because of his profession. And what actress, however distinguished, has escaped the most atrocious calumnies?"

E. M. Still Lives.—We are most happy to learn, from a communication in the *Journal of Commerce*, that Mr. MERIAM, of Brooklyn Heights, is still alive in Albany; and, though he suffers much, is confident of being restored to perfect health. We have indulged, occasionally, in a light paragraph at the expense of E. M., and have not attached much importance to his bulletins of yesterday's weather, but still we believe him to be an eminently kind-hearted and useful gentleman, who, like many other humanitarians, cares not how much he is laughed at so long as he can render any service to his fellow-beings. E. M. has his little eccentricities, which he does not attempt to make a secret of; but they are perfectly harmless, at least to others, while his per-

Winter.—We hope soon to have evidence of his return to his barometer and [illegible] on Brooklyn Heights, by sending his well-known initials again to one of his weather bulletins in the daily papers. We could hardly desire a better man than E. M., assuming that there is one.

What a Good Deal Beyond What is Written.—Our State Canal Board is establishing some very remarkable precedents in the management of the public works under its supervision. Our readers probably remember the attempt which was made at the last session of the Legislature, to bring more water from the West through Lake Ontario, the Oswego Canal to Syracuse, the Erie Canal to Albany, and thence down the Hudson River. It was made impossible for the Canal Board to do this, by the passage of improper laws which would be likely to affect, injuriously, the Property of the City and Brooklyn. But we fear that the Board has been very successful in his attempt during the past Winter. We hope soon to have evidence of his return to his barometer and [illegible] on Brooklyn Heights, by sending his well-known initials again to one of his weather bulletins in the daily papers. We could hardly desire a better man than E. M., assuming that there is one.

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The New Cars.—The new cars which we have heard so much about, and which has been so long coming, will soon be in readiness for public use, and the old cry of the passengers which we have so frequently heard will disappear as suddenly as the *Spanish shillings and sixpences which have been* driven out of existence by the dimes and five-cent pieces. In a few years from now, that phrase expressive of existence and other dissatisfaction which we hear so frequently—"hard up"—will have lost all meanings, and the editor of some future Notes and Queries will be puzzled by letters from antiquarian gentlemen seeking for information as to its origin. The new cars is not red but a light grey, and one of its great recommendations, besides its small size is, that it has none of the coppery scent of the old cars.

Terrific Attempt to Get up a Tea Panic.—One of the evening papers has been trying very hard to get up a panic in relation to the last shipment of the season, quoting the following terrific statement:

"This is the state of affairs in China. The residents at the ports dread peace, as such an event, that they will not trust it without weekly bulletins, and our citizens still continue to drink tea with impunity."

We imagine that tea drinking with impunity will continue for sometime longer.

Personal.

A correspondent says that Ex-President PIERCE has been spending several days in Concord, N. H., making arrangements to return to his native town. The General is said to have purchased [illegible] and at the north part of the town, upon which he intends to erect a splendid mansion. He will be heartily welcomed home again, as he has many friends who admire the man personally, though they may have but little faith in his political policy.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON made his appearance in a Boston pulpit last Sunday. Mr. EMERSON was formerly a Unitarian clergyman, but he left the pulpit fifteen or more years ago. Mr. EMERSON discoursed, on the present occasion, to a crowded audience in the Music Hall. There was no reading of Scripture, prayer, or benediction attending the service.

An article in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday, contains the following:

Mr. BUCHANAN, it is well known, has suffered terribly from the prevailing epidemic, and is by no means at this time in good health. A gentleman of our acquaintance, passing through Washington a few days since, happened to hear confirmation of this fact from Mr. BUCHANAN himself. He was in the vicinity of the Treasury Department building, about 5 o'clock in the evening, when—we take the liberty of quoting from a private letter: "I saw, passing in the light, a couple of gentlemen, one of whom, although I had not seen him for over sixteen years, I should know to be the President. I stepped forward, and a glance informed me that I was not mistaken. The old man tottered. His legs are weak. A bystander drew some remark from his companion which I did not hear. His reply was: 'I am not right. My health is not recovered;' adding in sort of begging tone, 'but I am getting better.'"

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the *American European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from March 31 to April 9:*

A. W. Isler and lady, J. P. Robinson, D. G. Peters, J. Lee, D. Lacy and family, J. H. Vanderpool, J. H. Herrick, J. Harrison, Dr. [illegible], Geo. H. Hughes, A. D. Sellock, E. D. Gardner, E. Colgate, Dr. E. H. Clarke, Geo. Richmond, Geo. H. Stone, W. D. Greene and lady, A. T. Edwards, J. H. Robinson, A. H. Baldwin, R. W. Powell, W. H. Grinnell, A. W. Fell, New-York; W. Griffith, E. R. Cope, B. Cope, J. Zeller and lady, J. Lamborn, W. G. Malcox, Pennsylvania; S. M. Sargent, W. B. Sargent, W. Lilley, Ohio; Dr. J. C. Arnold, Ill.; [illegible], Jersey, N. J.; J. W. Dayton and lady, E. J. Arnold, Jr., R. I.; T. C. Arnold, T. W. Walton, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. BROWN and their two children, who were believed to be among the dead bodies found in the cars, after the Desjardins Canal Railway accident, are actually living now at their home on Simcoe-street, in Toronto, not having been on the cars that day at all, although their bodies were supposed to have been recognized.

The *Congregationalist* reports that $2,000 has been collected and presented to Rev. Mr. PARKER for his ministerial labors in Boston since December. The ladies collected $600 additional for Mrs. PARKER, who has addressed meetings of her own sex with great acceptance. Besides this, $6,000 has been subscribed toward the $20,000 for the Fenney professorship at Oberlin, several persons giving $1,000 each.

The Andover Professors, PARK and PHELPS, in connection with Dr. LOWELL MASON, have for some time been engaged in the preparation of a new collection of psalms and hymns, which is now in such a forward state that its publication may be looked for in the course of a few months.

The Howard Association of Norfolk have presented Miss AGNES M. ANDERSON with a beautiful gold medal, in token of their appreciation of her philanthropic services during the pestilence in that city in 1855.

Mr. DONALD MCLEOD, whose *Life of Mary Queen of Scots* has just appeared, has taken up his residence in St. Louis for the purpose of editing the *Southern Review* of that city.

Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS has been invited by the Tennessee State Agricultural Society to deliver the annual address at the State Fair, in October.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE NO. 11 EAST 38TH-ST., with all the modern improvements, including steam heating apparatus, hot and cold water, &c. Rent, $1,200. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 11 East 38th-st.

TO LET—A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing 8 rooms, bath, &c., in perfect order; rent, $30 per month. Apply at No. 1,000 Lexington-av., between 72d and 73d sts.

TO LET—A GOOD STORE IN A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION, No. 1,000 Lexington-av., between 72d and 73d sts. Apply at No. 1,000 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THE SHOP AND LOT OF LAND NO. 1,000 Lexington-av., between 72d and 73d sts. Apply at No. 1,000 Lexington-av.

TO LET—A GOOD STORE IN A GOOD LOCATION, No. 1,000 Lexington-av., between 72d and 73d sts. Apply at No. 1,000 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 1,000 Lexington-av., between 72d and 73d sts. Apply at No. 1,000 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF THE STORE No. 1,000 Lexington-av., between 72d and 73d sts. Apply at No. 1,000 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY, CONTAINING three rooms, with basement rooms, privilege of cooking and use of yard. Apply at No. 1,000 Lexington-av., between 72d and 73d sts.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, No. 1,000 Lexington-av., between 72d and 73d sts. Apply at No. 1,000 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EX-
...CHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-
...Chapter 308, Laws of 1858, for the
...April 25, 1857:
...Discounts.....$6,716,267 72
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAK-
...President of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
...and say, that the above state-
...of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
...before me, this 25th day of April, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK,
...OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by
...Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday,
...April 25, 1857:
...Loans and Discounts.....$614,145 00
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D.
...Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City
...and say, that the above statement is
...of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
...before me, this 25th day of April, 1857.
R. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMER-
...Chapter 308, Laws of 1858, for the week
...April 25, 1857:
...Loans and Discounts.....$4,256,714 52
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....1,108,705 00
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES
...Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn,
...and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. P. HALL, Cashier.
...before me, this 25th day of April, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COM-
...MERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter
...week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:
...Loans and Discounts.....
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. P. HALL,
...Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-
...and say, that the above state-
...of my knowledge and belief.
E. P. HALL, Cashier.
...before me, this 25th day of April, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE
...COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter
...week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:
...Loans and Discounts.....$1,301,126 61
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS,
...Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
...and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
...before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH
...AMERICA—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1858,
...week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:
...Loans and Discounts.....$1,211,727 71
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEAR-
...Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
...and say, that the above statement
...of my knowledge and belief.
ISAAC SEARMOUR, Cashier.
...before me, this 25th day of April, 1857.
R. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE
...REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—
...Chapter 308, Laws of 1858, for the week
...April 25, 1857:
...Loans and Discounts.....$4,197,892 74
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. WILLIAM-
...Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
...and say that the above statement
...of my knowledge and belief.
E. WILLIAMSON, President.
...before me, this 25th day of April, 1857.
R. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE
...STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter
...week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:
...Loans and Discounts.....$2,278,982 00
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL,
...Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-
...and say, that the above
...of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
...before me, this 25th day of April, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE
...SOUTHWEST—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:
...Loans and Discounts.....$1,211,726 61
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. T. EGANS,
...Cashier of the BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST,
...and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. T. EGANS, Cashier.
...before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JAMES BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE
...STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter
...week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:
...Loans and Discounts.....$2,278,982 00
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J.
...Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-
...and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
...before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
R. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE
...REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—
...Chapter 308, Laws of 1858, for the week
...April 25, 1857:
...Loans and Discounts.....$4,197,892 74
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J.
...Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
...and say that the above statement
...of my knowledge and belief.
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...before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
R. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

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...week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:
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...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J.
...Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-
...and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best

New-York Daily Tribune, Monday, April 21, 1856.